





















## Terrible Catastrophe at Sea.

The Ship John Rutledge Sunk by Running into an Iceberg—One Person Rescued—Probable Loss of the Remainder of the Ship's Company.

The Packet ship Germania, Capt. Wood, which arrived at New York on Sunday evening, from Harris on the 28th, brings a report of more terrible and fearful work of the iceberg in the Atlantic, involving serious loss of life. The N. Y. Courier has the following:

The Germania experienced severe westerly gales during the entire passage. On the 7th of February, the barometer standing at 27 degrees 50 minutes, she encountered a terrific hurricane from the south, which lasted twelve hours and blew her sails out of the gaskets. On the 25th of February, in lat. 45 deg. 08 min., N. long. 46 deg. 40 min. W., she fell in with an iceberg, and that same night entered a field of ice, which extended to the north-west as far as the eye could reach. By standing to the south-east the Germania cleared this ice-field in three hours. Icebergs were seen from the board of the Germania as far south as lat. 42 deg. 49 min. N., long. 60 deg. 28 min. W. On the 28th of February a ship's boat was seen ahead of the Germania. A boat was immediately sent from the latter to the rescue, when a sad spectacle presented itself.

In the boat were found one living man and four dead bodies, one of the latter being that of a female. The survivor, Thomas W. Nye, of New Bedford, said, the dead, frozen in his hands and feet, and himself nearly dead from starvation. He and the dead by his side were all that remained above the waters out of thirteen who nine days before had left the wreck of the ship John Rutledge, Capt. Kelly, of this port, belonging to Messrs. Howland & Ridgeway. The story of the John Rutledge, as given by Mr. Nye, is as follows:

The John Rutledge sailed from Liverpool on the 16th of January. On the 16th of February, in lat. 45 deg. 34 min., long. 46 deg. 55 min. W., she fell in with the ice. On the 19th she entered a field of ice, but cleared it. Soon afterwards, however, on the same day, she encountered an iceberg, which stove a hole in her bow, and damaged her to such an extent that at six o'clock in the evening she was a complete wreck and evidently sinking. Nothing remained but for those on board to abandon the wreck as best they could. Five boats were lowered, four of which took their loads and left. In the fifth boat, which was the one found by the Germania, the mate of the John Rutledge, Mr. Atkinson, and several others were just about entering, when it broke apart with the thirteen already in it, leaving the mate and those with him to go down with the wreck. Those in the boat pulled it through the ice as well as they were able, but soon their compass was broken, and amid the snow and clouds, which followed, they knew not which way they went. Days passed on, and one by one of the thirteen in the boat sank in death from the combined effects of cold and starvation, and were thrown overboard, until the 28th of February, Mr. Nye, with the four last dead, among whom was Mr. Atkinson, the mate of the mate, were picked up by the Germania.

The Germania, after rescuing Mr. Nye, stood to the north-west until dark, and then lay to until day light, in hopes that some of the drifting boats might be seen. None, however, were discovered, and she then sailed away to the south-west, keeping watch. At 9 o'clock, A. M. there came on a very thick snow storm, which cleared off as noon, but still no boats were to be seen. The Germania still kept to the south, as the other boats were better manned than the one found, had compasses on board, and it was supposed they would pull for the Gulf stream. Mr. Nye could not tell which way the other boats went, but a bark had come out of the ice about the same time, bound west, which may have possibly picked up some of them. If not, the probability is that those on board of the boats have perished. On the 14th of March, the Germania experienced another hurricane, west-north-west, which lasted three days, driving her back one hundred and fifty miles into the Gulf. It was very cold and there was much snow. The Germania was twenty-five days to the westward of the Banks.

The reader will not fail to notice that the track where the Germania encountered the ice on the 28th of February, and where the John Rutledge was lost upon it on the 19th of the same month, is about the same where the Arago encountered it on the 18th of January, the Atlantic on the 19th of February, the Arago on the 22d, the Baltic on the 27th of the same month, the Persia on the 31st of January, the Africa on the 2d of March, and about the same time as that where the Edinburgh on the 27th of March saw what has been supposed by some to be the wreck of the Pacific, and the position of which ice in the ocean we designated on a chart which we published on Saturday morning last. An additional hope to that faint one which our ardent wishes still keep alive within us, that the Pacific has not been lost upon the same icy track, may possibly be derived from the fact that neither the Germania nor the survivor from the John Rutledge, brings any report of having seen any remains of wreck in nearly that part of the ocean in which we expressed our fear on Saturday last, that the Pacific had met a fearful fate. We confess, however, that this fact is of a character not to give that hope much foundation on which to build its pleasant indulgence.

A dispatch received from New York, says the John Rutledge (which was built at this port) had on board 120 passengers, and a crew of 25 persons, and of those only one soul is known to have been saved. She was insured for \$100,000, and had a cargo of eight hundred tons of merchandise, which was probably insured in Europe.

Worth Telling.

Mrs. Polly Beaman, of Birminghampton, Conn., is in her 82d year. Her husband, Tracy Beaman, died a short time since; he was two years the senior of his wife. They had lived in the same farm house 69 years. They had a family of nine children, the eldest of whom now is 73, and was married when she was 14. Of the grand-children there are now 49. There are 156 great grandchildren, and sixteen great-grandchildren. The family comes of long stock, and enjoys in general good health. This remarkable record can call two hundred and thirty of her blood pedigree grand old Thanksgiving table.

Emigrating to Kansas.

The pioneer party of the season from the North passed through Albany last week. They were from Springfield, (Mass.) and numbered only about twenty persons, it being deemed too early for a larger number to go forward. The next and a much larger company will start on the 25th, and weekly instalments will follow. Those who have gone forward are said to be sturdy, intelligent, enterprising young men.

A large party is to start in a few days from New-Haven, (Conn.) The company first to leave consists of about forty persons. The majority of the men are described as being under thirty-five years of age, the flower of the community to which they belong, of good character, &c. The association is expected to consist of some three hundred members. The occupations of the different members who were present at a meeting last week were as follows:—Eighteen farmers, three wagon-makers, two seculars, three surveyors, one physician, four joiners, one cabinet-maker, three sawyers, one machinist, one millwright, seventeen wives, and thirty-nine children.

A company consisting of one hundred able-bodied men is to start from Exeter (N. H.) the first of April, to settle upon a location selected by their agents near Topsham, where there is an abundance of wood, coal, good water, &c.

The prospect now is that the emigration to Kansas this spring will be very large. If the movements North and South between Kansas and Oregon for a few months to come, the Territory will have the nine or ten thousand required by the bill just reported in the Senate to constitute a State.

Republican Caucus at Washington.—The republican members of Congress held another caucus on Monday night at the Capitol. There was a full attendance, and speeches were made by Messrs. Campbell, of Pa., Campbell, of Ohio, Seward, Galloway, Pennington, Giddings and others. Giddings urged a union of all opposed to the Kansas Nebraska bill.

Mr. Galloway earnestly argued that freedom was the great underlying issue, and he was satisfied that even the anti-Kansas Americans, as he found in New Hampshire, so regarded it.

Mr. Campbell, of Pa., said the American feeling was very strong in the central and eastern portions of that State, and to carry Pennsylvania, its aid must be secured to the anti-Kansas cause. He looked with evident hope to see such an union effected.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, also urged a union of all the opponents of the Nebraska bill, and pledged himself never to vote for one of its friends.

Mr. Seward, of N. Y., said that the great practical question was to rescue Kansas from the tyrant's grasp, by her admission into the Union as a State. He hoped the House would push the bill for that purpose through its passage, and send it to the Senate. In the event of failure in the latter body, the President might find difficulty in obtaining money from Congress to crush out the free settlers of the State of Kansas. The issue having been made here, the people will see in the vindication of the principle in the election of President.

The session lasted till 11 o'clock, and then adjourned till next Monday.

Our Territory.

The Hon. John Bell recently concluded a speech on Central American Affairs, with this language:—

Mr. President, we want no more territory—not now, at all events. We have territory enough to form twenty new States—a territory so vast, and a population at this time so disproportionate as to afford, for a century to come, ample scope for the employment of American genius and enterprise, with all the aids which the highest skill in the arts and the sciences can give in attaining that reasonable measure of development, social, moral and physical, of which it is susceptible, and when it can be truly said we want no more territory.

"Sir, if increased power in a military sense, be the passion of those who demand further acquisition of territory, then it is an uncalculating ambition for, in the present condition of the world, every extension of our present boundaries brings weakness in stead of strength. If universal dominion be the ambition of those whom nothing will satisfy but a whole continent of territory, then I know nothing in history to illustrate the folly of such a conceit except the projected tower of Babel. Mr. President, the dominion of the world is held out to our acceptance in the sense of a beneficent and noble dominion—a dominion far exceeding in power and glory that of Rome in her palmiest days; a dominion not to be won by the sword, but by the moral power of our sublime institutions, if we shall be but loyal to them; a dominion to be won by the irresistible force of justice and moderation in all our national aspirations."

A Divorce Case.

An extraordinary and interesting trial has been commenced in New York, being a suit of divorce brought by Rev. Dr. Cox against his wife, on the ground of notorious and most shameful infidelity. The counsel who opened for the plaintiff stated that the woman has been all her life of bad and profligate character, but that she imposed herself on Dr. Cox as the widow of Mr. Van Wyk, a respectable gentleman, who, it is alleged, married her after a previous illicit connection. The counsel stated that she had been tracked to places of bad report, and that even in Dr. Cox's own house she had received company for improper purposes. Dr. C. has lived apart from her for some time.

Riot in Ohio.—The residents of Quaker Bottom, Ohio, near the borders of Virginia, have lately been holding a series of Kansas meetings, and denouncing slave catching. This gave offence to a number of Virginians, who, it is alleged, came over to the place, when a riot ensued, during which several Ohioans were injured. Henry Radford received a blow upon the forehead from a rock, cutting it very severely. Rev. Mr. Adams received a severe blow, injuring him considerably. A young man, Nathaniel Hall, was knocked down two or three times. A S. Proctor was severely beaten, and several others injured.

Elizabethport, N. J., March 24.—A young man named Theodore Burnett, 18 years of age, son of A. D. Burnett, of this city, was killed at Rahway last night in attempting to get on the evening train from Philadelphia, while the cars were in motion.



MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1846.

Those of our subscribers who intend changing their places of residence this spring, will please inform us where to direct their papers.

We have received from our Representative in Congress, Hon. D. F. Robinson, a copy of his speech on the resolution proposing the Committee on Elections to send to Kansas for persons and papers in the contested election case from that Territory. We shall lay it before our readers next week.

We learn that the Rev. D. D. Clarke, of Fairfield, has received a unanimous call to the Presbyterian Church at McVeytown, Millin county. We have heard nothing as to his acceptance or rejection of the call.

The Committee on Resolutions made report. The resolutions recommend a union of all the elements of opposition to the National Administration; and condemn the course of the Administration with reference to the Missouri Compromise and affairs in Kansas and Nebraska, as having forfeited the respect and confidence of the people. They oppose the extension of Slavery into territory once consecrated to freedom, or to territory now free; and charging the Administration with pandering to foreign influence, repudiate it therefore. They oppose the interference of the Government in the affairs of foreign nations; oppose the division of the School Fund for any purpose which impairs its integrity, and highly commend the State Administration.

The resolutions were adopted separately and unanimously.

An amendment to the preamble, condemning the appointment of foreigners to office, after a warm discussion, was also adopted.

A series of Free Soil resolutions were offered by Mr. Ingham, but were indefinitely postponed, 90 to 18; and the Convention adjourned till Thursday morning.

On Thursday the Convention put the following Ticket in nomination, to be supported by all the opponents of the National Administration:

GENERAL COMMISSIONER, THOMAS COCHRAN, of York (Whig.)

AUDITOR GENERAL, DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong (Am.)

SURVEYOR GENERAL, D. LAJOLLA, of Bradford (Repub.)

The Ticket is a very good one, and will receive, we judge, the support of the different parties to the Union.

A State Central Committee was appointed, with H. Jones, Banker, of Delaware county, as chairman. David Wills, Esq. of this place, is on the Committee.

Latest from Europe.

The steamer Eneus arrived at Boston on Wednesday night, with Liverpool dates to the 12th.

No tidings of the Pacific.

A slight advance in breadstuffs.

The political news is of but little importance. The Peace Congress held daily sessions, but nothing definite had transpired in relation to the position of negotiations.

Rumors, however, are to the effect that the peace prospects are good. England, France and Russia, however, are unabated in their war preparations.

Mr. Buchanan, our Minister, was entertained by the Lord Mayor of London at a dinner on the 11th, at which a large number of official dignitaries were present. He made a speech in which he spoke with decided confidence of an early and satisfactory settlement of the difficulties between the U. States and England. The speech was loudly and enthusiastically cheered.

The steamer Illinois arrived at New York on Thursday evening, bringing California dates to the 5th inst., and \$1,200,000 in treasure.

The mining business is extremely prosperous. The Indians continue to commit terrible ravages in different quarters. In Klamath county, 30 families have been slaughtered, and several settlements burned. At the mouth of Rogue river 24 persons were murdered. The Government intends despatching citizen soldiery to the scene of carnage.

The Chilean war steamer Cazado, from Talcahuano, foundered at sea near Maule on the 13th of January, and out of 358 persons on board only 44 were saved.

Horrible.

The schooner Maria Smith was seized in Boston last summer on suspicion of being a slave, but was finally released and sailed for South America. She has lately been captured and carried into Bahia, having attempted to land 320 negroes, brought from Africa. She embarked 500 on the coast, but one hundred and eighty died during the voyage, and were thrown overboard, and 64 died a few hours afterwards. This awful mortality was owing to their being so closely packed on board, totally naked, and badly fed during the voyage. The commander and crew of the vessel are all Americans. They were ignored and locked up in jail at his. The surviving negroes were immediately fed and clothed, and will be taken care of until their ultimate destination is resolved upon.

## The Union Convention.

A Convention of all those opposed to the National Administration, called to nominate a State Ticket, assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, and was called to order by Hon. John Cuyode, of Westmoreland. Nearly all the counties were fully represented, and the utmost harmony prevailed. David Wills, Esq. and Edward M. Phoenix (substituted for D. A. Buchler, Esq.) represented this county.

Gideon J. Ball, of Erie, was appointed President. There were 19 Vice Presidents, and 6 Secretaries, among whom was E. M. Phoenix, of Adams.

Mr. Ball, on taking the Chair, delivered a most able and eloquent address, in which he expounded the principles of the Union Convention, and the objects which the body is constituted to accomplish.

A committee of 23 was appointed to draft resolutions, and nominations were made for Canal Commissioner, Auditor General and Surveyor General. The Convention then adjourned until evening.

The Convention re-assembled at 7 o'clock, when Judge Jessup, of Susquehanna, John Williamson, of Huntingdon, and Judge Wilmet, delivered addresses, urging union and harmony.

The Committee on Resolutions made report. The resolutions recommend a union of all the elements of opposition to the National Administration; and condemn the course of the Administration with reference to the Missouri Compromise and affairs in Kansas and Nebraska, as having forfeited the respect and confidence of the people.

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## The Kansas Question.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, Mr. Howard, of Michigan, and Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, were appointed by the Speaker, the committee to go to Kansas and make a searching investigation of affairs there. Mr. Campbell declined the appointment, on the ground of his wishing to devote his whole time and attention to the responsible duty which he held, of chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, was then appointed in his room. These gentlemen are all good lawyers, and will no doubt make strict scrutiny into the affair. They are to leave in a few days. (Gen. Whittier, the sitting delegate from Kansas, and Gov. Rogers, the contestant, will accompany them. The whole party with their Secretary, are to rendezvous at Jefferson, Missouri, where they will take measures preliminary to their investigation.)

The bill relating to foreign coin and to the coinage of cents at the Mint, was introduced in the Senate of the U. States, on Tuesday last, by Mr. Hunter. It provides that Spanish milled or Mexican quarters, eighths and sixteenths, shall be received at the U. S. offices at 20, 10 and 5 cts. respectively, and made a legal tender for all sums not exceeding 25 cts. These fractions which received shall not again be passed out, but shall be received. It also authorizes the President, whenever he may deem it expedient, to issue a proclamation legalizing a new cent piece, to be formed either, by a reduction of the weight of the copper of the present cent, or by alloy with other metal.

The Court of Appeals of New York has decided that the present Prohibitory law of that State is unconstitutional, having reference particularly to the search and seizure clause. They so decide for the reason that it interferes with property acquired before its passage. They affirm the right of the Legislature to enact a law to apply to liquor hereafter purchased. Thus it seems that the law only and not the principle of prohibition is unconstitutional.

The steamer Arabis sailed from Boston on Wednesday last, for Liverpool, with 100 passengers, and \$350,000 in specie.

How James Buchanan.—The Union learns from a private letter from the Hon. James Buchanan to a gentleman in Washington, that he would leave for the continent as soon as his successor reached London, and that, after spending a few days in travelling, he expected to take passage on board the steamer Arago, which is advertised to sail from Havre for New York on the 9th of April.

We have accounts of further Indian outrages in Florida. The savages had attacked a settlement during the absence of most of the male population, burned several houses, and murdered four men, one woman and three children.

The next vessel for Liberia will sail from Baltimore about the 15th of May, and from Savannah, (Geo.) about the 1st of June.

Dreadful Steamboat Accident.

On the 15th inst., the steamboat Alabama, on her way from New Orleans to Miami, (La.) exploded her boiler, and then took fire and was entirely consumed, with all her cargo, consisting of some 700 barrels. Nine persons were killed, and fifteen wounded.

It is stated that considerable shipments of silver are making from New York direct to the East Indies and China. The ship Hydree, just cleared for Hong Kong, takes \$150,000, and is going by other vessels. These shipments, which have hitherto been mostly made by way of England, are now made direct.

Detention in the Ice.—There is said to be a man now living in Cincinnati who, with others, some years ago, sailed out of St. John, Newfoundland, in the month of March, in a vessel bound for the coast of Labrador on a sealing voyage. Before reaching the coast, and when about one hundred and fifty miles from land, they ran in to ice, and were fast in it for sixty days; and during their long imprisonment in the ice food and fuel were scarce. This fact is mentioned in order to show that there is still good reason to hope for the ultimate safety of the steamer Pacific.

A few nights ago, some burglars ransacked the window of the sleeping room of a butcher, named Frazier, in Lawrenceville, Pa., and put a cloth saturated with chloroform, attached to a long pole, to the nostrils of himself and wife. When the chloroform had taken effect, they entered the room, took \$500 from a bureau, and then decamped.

New York Lumber Trade.—It is estimated that the amount of lumber received at this water, in the State of N. York, last year, was 500,000,000 feet, valued at \$3,500,000; this is less than in 1854, but equal to the average of the three previous years. The Journal of Commerce says:

About 1400 million feet annually find a market in the country towns on the Hudson and at the West and South. Philadelphia alone receives of this amount about 20 million feet, and not far from 200 million feet are annually consumed in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. About 85 million feet are shipped to foreign markets, and 20 million feet are used in our seaboard towns and cities.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has indefinitely postponed the bill to re-establish capital punishment in that State.

A letter from Harrisburg says some queer petitions are presented to the legislature. One from the people of Forest county, asked to be re-annexed to Jefferson, and stated that the spot called Marion, where their county seat had been nominally located five years ago, did not yet contain a single house, and that nobly lived within three miles of the place. There is a model county town, for you! That might sound well in Kansas or Oregon, but rings rather strangely in the old Keystone, with her 3,000,000 of population.

A petition came from the enlightened county of Mercer, exclusively signed by women, praying that the legislature would give them a right to vote, and that every woman should be allowed by law, to hold one half of her husband's estate, absolutely, so that he could not, under any conceivable circumstances, sell or convey the other half. Not satisfied with this, they wished a law to be passed depriving every man, who was over known to strike, or suspected of striking his wife, of all control over his children. Very modest, to say the least of it! The House received it with roars of laughter.

Purchase of Silver Coin at the Mint.—The director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia has given notice that purchases of silver for coinage will be made on the following terms, payable in silver coins of the new issues: Five franc pieces at 90 cents; old Spanish dollars at 105 cents; Mexican and South American dollars at 100 cents; half-dollars of the U. S. coined before 1837, at 52 1/2 cents; the same from 1837 to 1853, at 52 1/2 cents; German, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian and old French crowns at 114 cents each; German florins 44 cents; Prussian and Hanoverian thalers at 72 cents; American plate, best manufacture, at 120 cts. 1/2 cents per ounce, and genuine British plate at 125 cents per ounce.

The Arbitrator of Europe.—A Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer says that Louis Napoleon is certainly at this moment the arbitrator of Europe. He has, he adds, great talents and industry, and governs with a firm and unwavering hand. The world has never known a more absolute government. Ministers, legislators, generals, civilians and the military all bow in absolute submission to his imperial will. Everything moves like clockwork.

Ohio Politics.—The majority of the American State Council of Ohio having repudiated the nomination of Fillmore, and Dymelson, its charter has been revoked by Mr. Bartlett, President of the National Society. A charter for a new State council, however, has been granted.

The Small Pox.—This disease is said to prevail very seriously at Albany, N. Y., and two members of the legislature, who have been seized with it, have been taken to the county poor house. A committee of three has been appointed to inquire what hotels are free from the contagion.

A Dry Spell.—Late advices from Isle au Cap de Verde, state that the Island was very healthy, but water was exceedingly scarce, no rain having fallen for four years, which caused the cattle to die in great numbers. Breadstuffs were held at very high prices—four at \$15 per bushel, and bread at \$10 per bag.

The last accounts from China, state that the revolutionary party, although defeated near Canton, were steadily advancing in other quarters of the Empire. They had powerful forces lying off the coast near Canton. A great many Chinese had returned from California, and emigration was very much checked by their reports.

From Japan we learn that the Dutch had presented a war steamer to the Emperor, and the English were about forwarding another vessel to his Majesty from China.

A Tunnel Caved In.—A few days ago a portion of the tunnel over the Whitewater canal, at North Bend, Ohio, a quarter of a mile from the grave of Gen. Harrison, caved in, and it is said it will require several months to repair it. This same tunnel caved in in 1830, as Gen. Harrison was riding over it, and his life was only saved by his horse becoming frightened and making a sudden leap upon safe ground.

What Plays may be made to do.—Judge Catron, of the Supreme Court of New York, has decided that a boy attending school may be required by the teacher to build the fire at the school house his proportion of the time. The decision was the result of the trial of a teacher for flagging a boy for refusing to make the fire. The Court sustained the teacher.

Opposition of Mars.—On the 21st of April the planet Mars, after an interval of more than twenty-five months, will again come into opposition to the sun and to its least distance from the earth during its present revolution. It, therefore, on that day, will rise in the east as the sun goes down in the west, and even in the twilight may be recognized by its brilliant red light. Indeed for some time past it has been the most conspicuous object in the North-eastern sky.

The pickpockets seem to have taken a new tack in their felonious expeditions—four of them having been caught by Dr. Alexander's church, in Fifth Avenue, New York, last week, where they were seated with the congregation in holy awe, from which they were reluctantly compelled to withdraw, at the instance of the special police.

## The Wisconsin gubernatorial Contest.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—Mr. Bushford, the contestant of the Governorship, in whose favor the Supreme Court decided the matter, has taken the oath of office and assumed the governorship to-day. He sent a message to the Secretary, but the House adjourned to prevent its reception. The acting Governor, McArthur, has refused to give way to Mr. Bushford, who threatens to use force if necessary.

LATER.—On Thursday, the Assembly, by a vote of 37 to 19, recognized Mr. Bushford as Governor. Mr. McArthur has concluded to act as Lieutenant Governor.

Four Children Murdred.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 24.—A woman named Ward, residing near Bridgewater, Madison county, yesterday murdered her four children by cutting their throats with an axe. She then made an unsuccessful attempt to cut her own throat. The cause of the act is said to be the neglect and brutality of her husband.

The Syracuse Journal of Monday, after alleging that the husband is a drunken, worthless fellow, says:

It appears that the husband had neglected his family and treated them in the most brutal manner. The wife and mother has threatened that if he did not reform his ways and help her take care of the children she would murder them and take her own life. He heeded not her threat, but persisted in his brutality. Yesterday morning he left his home to go fishing in the Lake, and during his absence she executed her threat, taking an axe and with it cutting the throats of four of the five children, the youngest of whom was only two months old. The oldest of the children, aged about eight years, escaped only by running away, she vainly pursuing him with an axe in hand for some distance. She then returned to the house where she had perpetrated these shocking acts, and seizing her husband's razor attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat. She did not cut deep enough, however, to render the wound fatal, and when discovered was literally covered with blood, and suffering the most intense agony.

Easton, Pa., March 24.—This morning, Mr. Joseph Howell was knocked down at his distillery at this place, and robbed of his pocket book, containing five hundred and eighty-seven dollars. The outrage was perpetrated by two men, (strangers,) armed with a slung shot. They escaped.

One of the Lost.—The York Press states that Mr. James A. Prince, son of Mr. D. B. Prince, of that place, (and formerly of Baltimore,) was among the unfortunate victims of the burning of the ferry boat at Philadelphia on the 15th inst. His body has not yet been recovered.

News from India and China reached London on the 24th. Lord Canning, the new Governor-General of India, arrived at Bombay, January 28. The Kingdom of Oude, which has been long dependent on the India Government, though under its own king, has been, definitively annexed to the British Empire, Gen. Outram being appointed chief



## Terrible Catastrophe at Sea.

*The Ship John Rutledge Sunk by Running into an Iceberg—One Person Rescued—Probable Loss of the Remainder of the Ship's Company.*

The packet ship Germania, Capt. Wood, which arrived at New York on Sunday evening, from Havre on the 29th, brings a report of more perils and fearful work of the icebergs in the Atlantic, involving serious loss of life. The N. Y. Courier, has the following:

The Germania experienced severe weather during the entire passage. On the 27th of February, the barometer standing at 27 degrees 50 minutes, she encountered a terrific hurricane from the south, which lasted twelve hours and blew the sails out of the gaskets. On the 25th of February, in lat. 45 deg. 03 min., N. long. 46 deg. 40 min. W., she fell in with icebergs, and that same night entered a field of ice that extended to the northwest as far as the eye could reach. By standing to the southeast the Germania cleared this ice-field in three hours. Icebergs were seen from on board the Germania as far south as lat. 42 deg. 45 min. N. long. 50 deg. 28 min. W.—On the 28th of February a ship's boat was seen ahead of the Germania. A boat was immediately sent from the latter to the rescue, when a sad spectacle presented itself. In the boat arrived one living man and four dead bodies, one of the latter being that of a female. The survivor, Thomas W. Nye, of New Bedford, said the boat, frozen in his hands and feet, and himself nearly dead from starvation. He and the dead by his side were all that remained above the waters out of thirteen who nine days before had left the wreck of the ship John Rutledge. Capt. Kelly, of this port, belonging to Messrs. Howland & Ridgeway. The story of the John Rutledge, as given by Mr. Nye, is as follows:

The John Rutledge sailed from Liverpool on the 10th of January. On the 18th of February, in lat. 45 deg. 34 min., long. 48 deg. 56 sec. W., she fell in with the ice. On the 19th she entered a field of ice, but cleared it. Soon afterwards, however, on the same day, she encountered an iceberg which stove a hole in her bow, and damaged her to such an extent that at six o'clock in the evening she was a complete wreck and evidently sinking. Nothing remained but for those on board to abandon the wreck as best they could. Five boats were lowered, four of which took their loads and left. In the fifth boat, which was the one found by the Germania, the mate of the John Rutledge, Mr. Atkinson, and several others were just about entering, when it broke apart with the thirteen already in it, leaving the mate and those with him to go down with the wreck. Those in the boat now pulled it through the ice as well as they were able, but soon their compass was broken, and amid the snowy and cloudy weather which followed, they knew not which way they went. Days passed, and one by one of the thirteen in the boat sank in death, from the combined effects of cold and starvation, and were thrown overboard, until the 28th of February, Mr. Nye, with the four last-mentioned, among whom was Mr. Atkinson, the wife of the mate, were picked up by the Germania.

The Germania, after rescuing Mr. Nye, stood to the northwest until dark, and then lay-to until day light, in hopes that some of the drifting boats might be seen. None, however, were discovered, and she then sailed away in the south-west, keeping watch. At 9 o'clock, A. M. there came on a very thick snow storm, which cleared off at noon, but still no boats were to be seen. The Germania still kept to the south, as the other boats were better manned than the one found, had compasses on board, and it was supposed they would pull for the Gulf stream. Mr. Nye could not tell which way the other boats went, but a bark had come out of the ice about the same time, bound west, which may have possibly picked up some of them. If not, the probability is that those on board of the boats have since perished. On the 14th of March, the Germania experienced another hurricane, west-north-west, which lasted three days, driving her back one hundred and fifty miles into the Gulf. It was very cold and there was much snow. The Germania was twenty-five days to the westward of the Banks.

The reader will not fail to notice that the track where the Germania encountered the ice on the 29th of February, and where the John Rutledge was lost upon it on the 19th of the same month, is about the same where the Arago encountered it on the 15th of January, the Atlantic on the 19th of February, the Arago on the 22d, the Baltic on the 27th of the same month, the Persia on the 31st of January, the Africa on the 2d of March, and about the same time as that where the Edinburgh on the 27th of March saw what has been supposed by some to be the wreck of the Pacific, and the position of which ice in the ocean we designated on a chart which we published on Saturday morning last. An additional hope to that fact one which our ardent wishes still keep alive within us, that the Pacific has not been lost upon the same icy track, may possibly be derived from the fact that neither the Germania nor the survivor from the John Rutledge, brings any report of having seen any vestige of wreck in nearly that part of the ocean in which, we expressed our fear on Saturday last, that the Pacific had met a fearful fate. We confess, however, that this fact is of a character not to give that hope much foundation on which to build its pleasant indulgence.

A dispatch received from New York, says the John Rutledge which was built at this port had on board 120 passengers, and a crew of 25 persons, and of those only one is known to have been saved. She was insured for \$750,000, and had a cargo of eight hundred tons of merchandise, which was probably insured in Europe.

## Worth Telling.

Mrs. Polly Beaman, of Birmingham, Conn., is in her 92d year. Her husband, Tracy Beaman, died a short time since; he was twenty-two years the senior of his wife. They had lived in the same farm house 69 years. They had a family of nine children, the eldest of whom was 11. Of the grand children there are now 48. There are 153 great grandchildren, and a family of great grandchildren. The family grows of tough stock, and enjoys firm constitutions. This venerable woman can call two hundred and thirty of her lively pedigree around her Thanksgiving table.

## Emigration to Kansas.

The pioneer party of the season from the North passed through Albany last week. They were from Springfield, (Mass.) and numbered only about twenty persons, it being deemed too early for a larger number to go forward. The next and a much larger company will start on the 25th, and weekly instalments will follow. Those who have gone forward are said to be sturdy, intelligent, enterprising young men.

A large party is to start in a few days from New Haven, (Conn.) The company first to leave consists of about forty persons. The majority of the men are described as being under thirty-five years of age, the flower of the community to which they belong, of good character, &c. The association is expected to consist of some three hundred members. The occupations of the different members who were present at a meeting last week are as follows: eighteen farmers, three wagon makers, two teachers, three surveyors, one physician, four joiners, one cabinet-maker, three sawyers, one machinist, one mill-wright, seventeen wives, and thirty-nine children.

A company consisting of one hundred able-bodied men is to start from Exeter (N. H.) the first of April, to settle upon a location selected by their agents near Topsham, where there is an abundance of wood, coal, good water, &c.

The prospect now is that the emigration to Kansas this spring will be very large. If the movements North and South be continued with energy for a few months to come, the Territory will soon have the ninety-three thousand required by the bill just reported in the Senate to constitute a State.

**Republican Caucus at Washington.**—The republican members of Congress held another caucus on Monday night at the capital. There was a full attendance, and speeches were made by Messrs. Campbell, of Pa., Campbell, of Ohio, Seward, Gallows, Pennington, Giddings and others. Giddings urged a union of all opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Mr. Galloway earnestly argued that freedom was the great over-riding issue, and he was satisfied that even the anti-Nebraska Americans, as he found in New Hampshire, so regarded it.

Mr. Campbell, of Pa., said the American feeling was very strong in the central and eastern portions of that State, and to carry Pennsylvania, its aid must be secured to the anti-Nebraskaites. He looked with evident hope to see such an union effected.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, also urged a union of all the opponents of the Nebraska bill, and pledged himself never to vote for one of its friends.

Mr. Seward, of N. Y., said that the great practical question was to rescue Kansas from the tyrant's grasp, by her admission into the Union as a State. He hoped the House would push the bill for that purpose through its passage, and send it to the Senate. In the event of failure in the latter body, the President might find difficulty in obtaining money from Congress to crush out the free settlers of the State of Kansas. The issue having been made here, the people will see to the vindication of the principle in the election of President.

The session lasted till 11 o'clock, and then adjourned till next Monday.

## Our Territory.

The Hon. John Bell recently concluded a speech on Central American Affairs, with this language:

Mr. President, we want no more territory—not now, at all events. We have territory enough to form twenty new States—a territory so vast, and a population at this time so disproportionate as to afford, for a century to come, ample scope for the employment of American genius and enterprise, with all the aids which the highest skill in the arts and the sciences can give in attaining that reasonable measure of development, social, moral and physical, of which it is susceptible, and when it can be truly said we want more territory.

"Sir, if increased power in a military sense, be the passion of those who demand further acquisition of territory, then it is an uncalculating ambition; for, in the present condition of the world, every extension of our present boundaries brings weakness instead of strength. If universal dominion be the ambition of those whom nothing will satisfy but a whole continent of territory, then I know nothing in history to illustrate the folly of such a conceit except the projected tower of Babel. Mr. President, the dominion of the world is held out to our acceptance in the sense of a beneficent and noble dominion—a dominion far exceeding in power and glory that of Rome in her palmiest days; a dominion not to be won by the sword, but by the moral power of our sublime institutions, if we shall be but loyal to them; a dominion to be won by the irresistible force of justice and moderation in all our national aspirations."

## A Divorce Case.

An extraordinary and interesting trial has been commenced in New York, being a suit of divorce brought by Rev. Dr. Cox against his wife, on the ground of notorious and most shameful infidelity. The counsel who opened for the plaintiff stated that the woman has been all her life of bad and profligate character, but that she imposed herself on Dr. Cox as the widow of Mr. Van Wyck, a respectable gentleman, who, it is alleged, married her after a previous illicit cohabitation. The counsel stated that she had been tracked to places of bad resort, and that even in Dr. Cox's own house she had received company for improper purposes. Mr. C. has lived apart from her for some time.

**Riot in Ohio.**—The residents of Quaker Bottom, Ohio, near the borders of Virginia, have lately been holding a series of Kansas meetings, and denouncing slave catching. This gave offence to a number of Virginians, who, it is alleged, came over to the place, where a riot ensued, during which several Ohioans were injured. Henry Redford received a blow upon the forehead from a rock, cutting it very severely. Rev. Mr. Adams received a severe blow, injuring him considerably. A young man, Nathaniel Hall, was knocked down two or three times. A S. Proctor was severely beaten, and several others injured.

**Elizabethport, N. J., March 24.**—A young man named Theodore Barcott, 18 years of age, son of A. D. Barnett, of this city, was killed at Rahway last night in attempting to get on the evening train from Philadelphia while the cars were in motion.



GUTHRIE'S

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1856.

Those of our subscribers who intend changing their places of residence this spring, will please inform us where to direct their papers.

We have received from our Representative in Congress, Hon. D. F. Rounsby, a copy of his speech on the resolution empowering the Committee on Elections to send to Kansas for persons and papers in the contested election case from that Territory. We shall lay it before our readers next week.

We learn that the Rev. D. D. CLARKE, of Fairfield, has received a unanimous call to the Presbyterian Church at McVeytown, Millin county. We have heard nothing as to his acceptance or rejection of the call.

Girardus (Clarkson, Esq.), has resigned the Chairmanship of the Farmer's Bank of Lancaster, and Henry R. Reed, Esq., for many years a teller in the Bank, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Susquehanna river was still ice-bound at Columbia on Thursday last, being the latest period in any year in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. On the 17th of March, 1796, persons crossed on the ice, and never since so late as now.

## The Liquor Bill.

The Committee of Conference on the Liquor bill have agreed, and their report was to be made on Friday. The bill, it is said, fixes \$2½ as the minimum license for taverns in the country; \$50 in country towns and other boroughs with over 200 taxables; \$75 in Philadelphia and Pittsburg; and one hotel to be licensed in the cities for every 100 taxables, and one for every 150 taxables elsewhere. It also allows one restaurant or eating-house to be licensed for every four hotels every where; the license not to be less than \$20, and to be granted by the Courts.

The General Appropriation bill has passed the House of Representatives, and is before the Senate. Among the provisions is one, raising the salary of the President Judges to \$2,000, and of the Judges of the Supreme Court to \$5,000. There is also a provision appropriating \$10,000 for the purchase of a copy of Webster's large Dictionary for each School District in the State.

The National Executive Republican Committee held a conference at Washington on Thursday night, with the leading anti-Nebraska members of Congress, with the view of determining the best course to concentrate all opposed to slavery in the Territories, in securing the nomination of a conservative and generally acceptable Presidential candidate. A circular addressed to the people of the U. States, inviting their co-operation, is in progress of adoption.

Mr. Jacob Embich, a respectable citizen of Greenville, Franklin county, shot himself at his residence on Tuesday afternoon last. His mind has been somewhat impaired for some time past. He leaves a wife and four or five children.

Mr. Wm. B. McDroy, formerly of Franklin county, met with a horrid death (says the Repository) at his new place of residence, Oakdale, Jennings county, Indiana, on the 14th inst. He was conducting a steam saw-mill when the boiler burst, killing him, and several others. The mill was blown almost entirely to pieces and rendered a complete ruin.

Mr. Henry Netzel, miller in Mr. Keller's mill in Lancaster county, was unfortunately caught in the machinery of the mill, on the 19th inst., and crushed to death. By this the mill was stopped. How long he was in the wheels before the accident was discovered, no one can tell—perhaps one hour. He was in his 33d year—a good citizen and kind husband. He left a wife and two children.

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## The Union Convention.

A Convention of all those opposed to the National Administration, called to nominate a State Ticket, assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, and was called to order by Hon. John Corvode, of Westmoreland. Nearly all the counties were fully represented, and the utmost harmony prevailed. David Wills, Esq., and Edward McPherson (substituted for D. A. Buchler, Esq.) represented this county.

Gideon J. Ball, of Erie, was appointed President. There were 19 Vice Presidents, and 6 Secretaries, among whom was E. McPherson, of Adams.

Mr. Ball, on taking the Chair, delivered a great speech, intended to harmonize the various elements of which the body is composed. A committee of 23 was appointed to draft resolutions; and nominations were made for Canal Commissioner, Auditor General and Surveyor General. The Convention then adjourned until evening.

The Convention re-assembled at 7 o'clock, when Judge Jessup, of Susquehanna, John Williamson, of Huntingdon, and Judge Wilmer, delivered addresses, urging union and harmony.

The Committee on Resolutions made report. The resolutions recommended a union of all the elements of opposition to the National Administration; and condemn the course of the Administration with reference to the Missouri Compromise and affairs in Kansas and Nebraska, as having forfeited the respect and confidence of the people. They oppose the extension of Slavery into territory once consecrated to freedom, or to territory now free; and charging the Administration with pandering to foreign influence, repudiate it therefore. They oppose the interference of the Government in the affairs of foreign nations; oppose the division of the School Fund for any purpose which impairs its integrity; and highly compliment the State Administration.

The resolutions were adopted separately and unanimously. An amendment to the preamble, condemning the appointment of foreigners to office, after a warm discussion, was also adopted. A series of Free Soil resolutions were offered by Mr. Ingham, but were indefinitely postponed, 90 to 18—and the Convention adjourned till Thursday morning.

On Thursday the Convention put the following Ticket in nomination, to be supported by all the opponents of the National Administration:

CASAL COMMISSIONER, THOMAS COCHRAN, of York, (Whig.) AUDITOR GENERAL, DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong, (Am.) SURVEYOR GENERAL, D. LAPORTE, of Bedford, (Repub.)

The Ticket is a very good one, and will receive, we judge, the support of the different parties to the Union.

A State Central Committee was appointed, with H. Jones Brooke, of Delaware county, as chairman. David Wills, Esq. of this place, is on the Committee.

## Latest from Europe.

The steamer Emeu arrived at Boston on Wednesday night, with Liverpool dates to the 12th.

No tidings of the Pacific.

A slight advance in breadstuffs.

The political news is of but little importance. The Peace Congress held daily sessions, but nothing definite had transpired in relation to the position of negotiations.

Rumors, however, are to the effect that the peace prospects are good. England, France and Russia, however, are unabated in their war preparations.

Mr. Buchanan, our Minister, was entertained by the Lord Mayor of London at a dinner on the 11th, at which a large number of official dignitaries were present. He made a speech in which he spoke with decided confidence of an early and satisfactory settlement of the difficulties between the U. States and England. The speech was loudly and enthusiastically cheered.

The steamer Illinois arrived at New York on Thursday evening, bringing California dates to the 5th inst., and \$1,260,000 in treasure.

The mining business is extremely prosperous. The Indians continue to commit terrible ravages in different quarters. In Klamath county, 30 families have been slaughtered, and several settlements burned. At the mouth of Rogue river 24 persons were murdered. The Governor intends despatching citizen soldiers to the scene of carnage.

The Chilian steamer Canada, from Talcahuano, founded at sea near Manle on the 13th of January, and out of 358 persons on board only 44 were saved.

## Horrible.

The schooner Maria Smith was seized in Boston last summer on suspicion of being a slave, but was finally released and sailed for South America. She has lately been captured and carried into Bahia, having attempted to land 320 negroes, brought from Africa. She embarked 500 on the coast, but one hundred and eighty died during the voyage, and were thrown overboard, and 64 died a few hours afterwards. This awful mortality was owing to their being so closely packed on board, totally naked, and badly fed during the voyage. The commander and crew of the vessel are all Americans. They were ironed and locked up in jail at Bahia. The surviving negroes were immediately fed and clothed, and will be taken care of until their ultimate destination is resolved upon.

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## The Kansas Question.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, Mr. Howard, of Michigan, and Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, were appointed by the Speaker, the committee to go to Kansas and make a searching investigation of affairs there. Mr. Campbell declined the appointment on the ground of his wishing to devote his whole time and attention to the responsible duty which he held, of chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, was then appointed in his room. These gentlemen are all good lawyers, and will not doubt make strict scrutiny into the affair. They are to leave in a few days. Gen. Whitfield, the sitting delegate from Kansas, and Gov. Reeder, the contestant, will accompany them. The whole party, with their Secretary, are to rendezvous at Jefferson, Missouri, where they will take measures preliminary to their investigation.

The bill relating to foreign coin and to the coinage of cents at the Mint, was introduced in the Senate of the U. States, on Tuesday last, by Mr. Hunter. It provides that Spanish milled or Mexican quarters, eighths and sixteenths, shall be received at the U. S. offices at 20, 10 and 5 cts. respectively, and made a legal tender for all sums not exceeding \$5. These fractions when received shall not again be passed out, but shall be retained. It also authorizes the President, whenever he may deem it expedient, to issue a proclamation legalizing a new cent piece, to be formed either by a reduction of the weight of the copper of the present cent, or by alloy with other metal.

The Court of Appeals of New York has decided that the present Prohibitory law of that State is unconstitutional, having reference particularly to the search and seizure clause. They so decide for the reason that it interferes with property acquired before its passage. They affirm the right of the Legislature to enact a law to apply to liquor hereafter purchased. Thus it seems that the law only and not the principle of prohibition is unconstitutional.

The steamer Arabia sailed from Boston on Wednesday last, for Liverpool, with 100 passengers, and \$350,000 in specie.

Hon. James Buchanan.—The Union learns from a private letter from the Hon. James Buchanan to a gentleman in Washington, that he would leave for the continent as soon as his successor reached London, and that, after spending a few days in travelling, he expected to take passage on board the steamer Arago, which is advertised to sail from Havre for New York on the 9th of April.

We have accounts of further Indian outrages in Florida. The savages had attacked a settlement during the absence of most of the male population, burned several houses, and murdered four men, one woman and three children.

The next vessel for Liberia will sail from Baltimore about the 15th of May, and from Savannah, (Geo.) about the 1st of June.

## Dreadful Steamboat Accident.

On the 15th inst., the steamboat Alabama, on her way from New Orleans to Minden, (La.) exploded her boiler, and then took fire and was entirely consumed, with all her cargo, consisting of some 700 barrels. Nine persons were killed, and fifteen wounded.

It is stated that considerable shipments of silver are making from New York direct to the East Indies and China. The ship Hindee, just cleared for Hong Kong, takes \$150,000, and more is going by other vessels. These shipments, which have hitherto been mostly made by way of England, are now made direct.

**Detention in the Ice.**—There is said to be a man now living in Cincinnati who, with others, some years ago, sailed out of St. Johns, Newfoundland, in the month of March, in a vessel bound for the coast of Labrador on a sealing voyage. Before reaching the coast, and when about one hundred and fifty miles from land, they ran into ice, and were fast in it for sixty days; and during their long imprisonment in the ice food not a soul was seen. This fact is mentioned in order to show that there is still good reason to hope for the ultimate safety of the steamer Pacific.

A few nights ago, some burglars raised the window of the sleeping room of a butcher, named Freitag, in Lawrenceville, Pa., and paid a slight saturated with chloroform, attached to a long pole, to the nostrils of himself and wife. When the children were laid to sleep, they entered the room, took \$500 from a bureau, and then decamped.

**New York Lumber Trade.**—It is estimated that the amount of lumber received at tide-water, in the State of N. York, last year, was 340,000,000 feet, valued at \$5,500,000; this is less than in 1854, but equal to the average of the three previous years. The Journal of Commerce says:

About 160 million feet annually find a market in the country towns on the Hudson and at the East and South. Philadelphia alone receives of this amount about 20 million feet, and not far from 250 million feet are annually consumed in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. About 55 million feet are shipped to foreign markets, and 20 million feet are used in our seaboard towns and cities.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has indefinitely postponed the bill to re-establish capital punishment in that State.

A letter from Harrisburg says some queer petitions are presented to the legislature. One from the people of Forest county, asked to be re-named to Jefferson, and stated that the spot called Marion, where their county seat had been nominally located five years ago, did not yet contain a single house, and that nobody lived within three miles of the place. There is a model county town for you! That might sound well in Kansas or Oregon, but rings rather strangely in the old Keystone, with her 3,000,000 of population.

A petition came from the enlightened county of Mercer, exclusively signed by women, praying that the legislature would give them a right to vote, and that every woman should be allowed by law, to hold one half of her husband's estate, absolutely, so that he could not, under any conceivable circumstances, sell or convey the other half. Not satisfied with this, they wished a law to be passed depriving every man, who was ever known to strike, or suspected of striking his wife, of all control over his children. Very modest, to say the least of it. The House received it with roars of laughter.

**Purchase of Silver Coin at the Mint.**—The director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia has given notice that purchases of silver for coinage will be made on the following terms, payable in silver coins of the new issues: Five franc pieces at 99 cents; old Spanish dollars at 105 cents; Mexican and South American dollars at 106½ cents; half-dollars of the U. S. coined before 1837, at 52½ cents; the same from 1837 to 1853, at 52½ cents; German, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian and old French crowns at 114 cents each; German florins 41½ cents; Prussian and Hanoverian thalers at 72 cents; American plate, best manufacture, at 123 a 122 cents per ounce, and genuine British plate at 125 cents per ounce.

**The Arbitrator of Europe.**—A Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer says that Louis Napoleon is certainly at this moment the arbitrator of Europe. He has, he adds, great talents and industry, and governs with a firm and unwavering hand. The world has never known a more absolute government. Ministers, legislators, generals, civilians and the military all bow in absolute submission to his imperial will. Every thing moves like clock-work.

**Ohio Politics.**—The majority of the American State Council of Ohio having repudiated the nomination of Fillmore and Doane, its charter has been revoked by Mr. Bartlett, President of the National Society. A charter for a new State Council, however, has been granted.

**The Small Pox.**—This disease is said to prevail very seriously at Albany, N. Y., and two members of the Legislature, who have been seized with it, have been taken to the county poor house. A committee of three has been appointed to inquire what hotels are free from the contagion.

**A Dry Spell.**—Late advices from Isle au Sal, Cape de Verdes, state that the Island was very healthy, but water was exceedingly scarce, no rain having fallen for four years, which caused the cattle to die in great numbers. Breadstuffs were held at very high prices—flour at \$15 per bushel, and bread at \$10 per bag.

The last accounts from China, state that the revolutionary party, although defeated near Canton, were steadily advancing in other quarters of the Empire. They had powerful fleets lying off the coast near Canton. A great many Chinese had returned from California, and emigration was very much checked by their reports.

From Japan we learn that the Dutch had presented a war steamer to the Emperor, and the English were about forwarding another vessel to his Majesty from China.

**A Tunnel Caved In.**—A few days ago a portion of the tunnel over the Whitewater canal, at North Bend, Ohio, a quarter of a mile from the grave of Gen. Harrison, caved in, and it is said it will require several months to repair it. This same tunnel caved in in 1840, as Gen. Harrison was riding over it, and his life was only saved by his horse becoming frightened and making a sudden leap upon safe ground.

**What Boys may be made to do.**—Judge Cutting, of the Supreme Court of Maine, has decided that a boy attending school may be required by the teacher to build the fire at the school-house his proportion of the time. The decision was the result of the trial of a teacher for flogging a boy for refusing to make the fire. The Court sustained the teacher.

**Opposition of Mars.**—On the 23d of April the planet Mars, after an interval of more than twenty-five months, will again come into opposition to the sun and to its least distance from the earth during its present revolution. It, therefore, on that day, will rise in the east as the sun goes down in the west, and even in the twilight may be recognized by its brilliant red light. Indeed for some time past it has been the most conspicuous object in the south-eastern sky.

The pickpockets seem to have taken a new tack in their felonious expeditions—instead of their having been caught in Dr. Alford's church, in Fifth Avenue, New York, last week, where they were seized with the congregation in holy mood, from which they were reluctantly compelled to withdraw, at the instance of the special police.

**The Wisconsin Gubernatorial Contest.**—MILWAUKEE, March 25.—Mr. Bashford, the contestant of the Governorship, in whose favor the Supreme Court decided the matter, has taken the oath of office and assumed the governorship to-day. He sent a message to the Secretary, but the House adjourned to prevent its reception. The acting Governor, Mr. Arthur, has refused to give way to Mr. Bashford, who threatens to use force if necessary.

**LATER.**—On Thursday, the Assembly, by a vote of 37 to 9, recognized Mr. Bashford as Governor. Mr. Arthur has concluded to act as Lieutenant Governor.

## Four Children Murdered.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. March 24.—A woman, named Ward, residing near Bridgewater, Madison county, yesterday murdered her four children by cutting their throats with an axe. She then made an unsuccessful attempt to cut her own throat. The cause of the act is said to be the neglect and brutality of her husband.

The Syracuse Journal of Monday, after alleging that the husband is a drunken, worthless fellow, says:

It appears that the husband had neglected his family and treated them in the most cruel manner. The wife and mother has threatened that if he did not reform his ways and help her take care of the children she would murder them and take her own life. He heeded not her threat, but persisted in his brutality. Yesterday morning he left his home to go fishing in the Lake, and during her absence she executed her threat, taking an axe and with it cutting the throats of four of the five children, the youngest of whom was only two months old. The oldest of the children, aged about eight years, escaped only by running away, she vainly pursuing him with an axe in hand for some distance. She then returned to the house where she had perpetrated these shocking acts, and seizing her husband's razor attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat. She did not cut deep enough, however, to render the wound fatal, and when discovered was literally covered with blood, and suffering the most intense agony.



